

SOME FURTHER ASPECTS OF SUSSEX TRADE DURING THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

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IN his introduction¹ to *Finance and Trade under Edward III.*, Professor Unwin states that "the contrast between the England of 1377 and that of 1327, whether in regard to its external relations, its constitutional development or its social and economic conditions, must have been scarcely less striking than the more familiar contrast between the beginning and the end of the Victorian era." Accepting this opinion regarding the country as a whole, it may be interesting to analyse the external relations of Sussex and see to what extent they illustrate the contrast to which Professor Unwin refers.

In a previous article² we have already seen that although the export of wood from the Weald continued in a fairly steady manner throughout the fourteenth century, there was, nevertheless, a greater variety in the types of wood products shipped during the last quarter of the century. This variety was seen to point to the development of manufacture.

The nature of the county's import and export trade has been studied for the first half of the century,³ so it remains for us to examine the trade returns after 1350 and make comparisons. That will be the aim of this article.

On account of its outstanding importance the wool trade must claim our attention first of all. Fortunately

¹ Page xiii.

² *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXIX., pp. 170-182.

S.A.C., Vol. LXX., pp. 93-118.

WOOL FELS

18,000
12,000
6,000



SACKS of WOOL

1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100

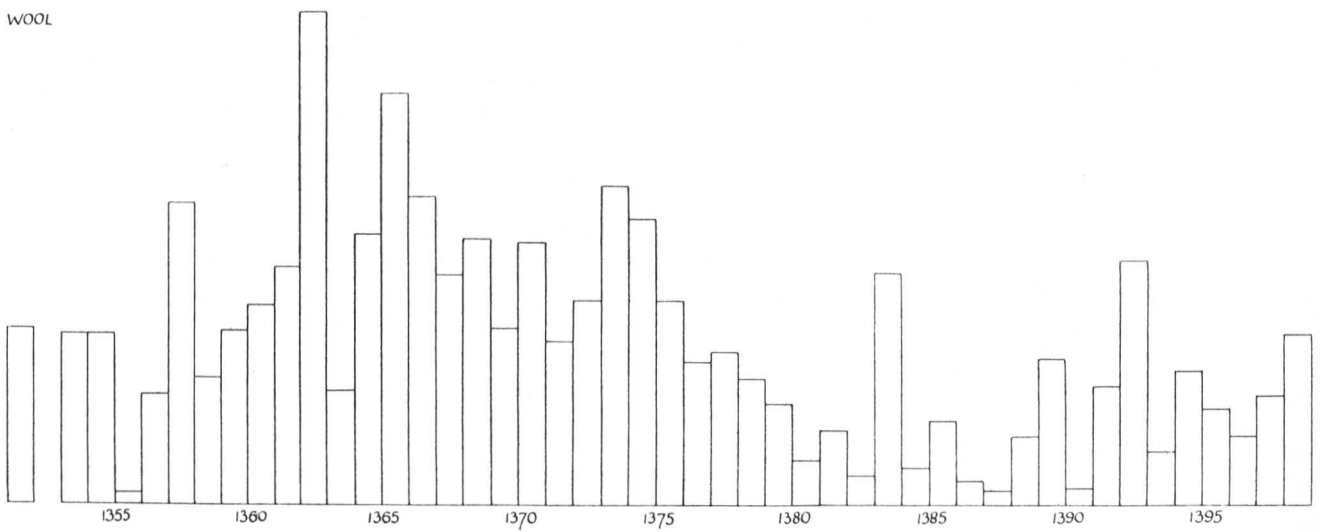


FIG. 1.—EXPORTATION OF WOOL AND WOOL FELS FROM SUSSEX, 1350-1400.

the extant wool returns drawn up at the ports are more numerous for the second half of the century than for the earlier period, and give fuller details concerning the ships employed.

Figure 1,⁴ which shows the annual totals of wool and wool fells exported from the county, has been drawn up from the Enrolled Customs Accounts. No attempt has been made to differentiate between denizens and aliens in this diagram owing to the unsatisfactory nature of some of the returns, but if we cannot work out the respective contributions of each for the whole period we can at least make comparisons for certain years. It should be noted, however, that alien shipments of wool were relatively infrequent, none at all being entered in many of the yearly returns. In one or two years, however,⁵ the total export is credited to aliens, but one suspects this to be due to errors in copying from the port returns into the Enrolled Accounts. Discrepancies of a similar nature are by no means uncommon.

TABLE I.

Year.	DENIZEN.		ALIEN.	
	Wool.	Wool fells.	Wool.	Wool fells.
Mich. 1365—Mich. 1366 ..	784sk. 26½cl.	3280	117sk. 17cl.	2595
„ 1366— „ 1367 ..	675sk. 30½cl.	2582	—	1850
„ 1383— „ 1384 ..	423sk. 8cl.	1680	89sk. 26cl.	—
„ 1389— „ 1390 ..	232sk. 44cl.	1700	89sk. 4cl.	—
„ 1392— „ 1393 ..	534sk. 16cl.	1420	1sk. 48cl.	—
„ 1395— „ 1396 ..	205sk. 42cl.	—	3sk. 47cl.	—

⁴ In Fig. 1. the years are reckoned from Michaelmas to Michaelmas, except in the following cases:

4 Nov., 1351—5 Sept., 1352	Mich., 1379—22 July, 1380
12 Nov., 1353—Mich., 1354	22 July, 1380—Mich., 1381
30 Oct., 1361—Mich., 1362	Mich. —30 Nov., 1390
Mich., 1374—23 Nov., 1375	8 Dec., 1391—Mich., 1392
23 Nov., 1375—Mich., 1376	

In *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXX., p. 118, footnote 67 refers to Fig. 1 on p. 96.

⁵ E.g. 12 Nov. 1353—Mich. 1354: 374sk. 34cl. and 3548 wool fells.

4 „ 1354— „ 1355: 366sk. 14cl. „ 3622 „ „

These figures, however, appear also in the Enrolled Accounts of the New Custom which was levied on aliens only. (Enrolled Accounts, E.356/9.)

The above table shows clearly that even in years when aliens did participate in the trade their share was a small one. An analysis of the figures in Table I. gives the following approximate result:—

Denizens: 90 per cent. of total quantity exported.
 Aliens: 10 „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „

Referring again to Figure 1, we notice that the annual totals fluctuate a good deal, as in the early period, but that the average annual total for the period after 1350 is greater than that for the first half of the century. Omitting the wool fells from the calculations, we find that the averages are approximately as follows:—

1300-1350: 300 sacks per annum.
 1350-1400: 350 sacks „ „

If we subdivide the period 1350-1400 we find an interesting contrast between the latter half of Edward III.'s reign and the reign of Richard II., thus:—

1350-1377: 490 sacks per annum.
 1377-1400: 210 sacks „ „

As in the case of the fluctuations during the first half of the century, one hesitates to give anything in the nature of an explanation because it is impossible to examine all the circumstances, political, economic, social and climatic for any particular year. We can, however, note a few factors which may have had an influence on the foreign trade of the period.

Outbreaks of plague occurred in 1349, 1361 and 1366, but the social and economic disorganisation which resulted from these visitations does not appear to have affected the Sussex totals very seriously. It must be remembered, however, that prior to 1353,⁶ and to some extent after that date, wool destined for any particular port for shipment could often be diverted towards another port if conditions at the former were unfavourable. In other words, it must not necessarily be assumed that all the wool exported

⁶ In this year the home staples were established.

from, say, Chichester, was grown in the immediate hinterland of that port.

But of even greater consequence than the outbreaks of plague was the conflict with France. French pirates took serious toll of English shipping, and the gathering of fleets for expeditions abroad restricted the number of vessels available for commerce. We may note that the decade following the Treaty of Bretigny (1360) was one of high annual totals (an average of nearly 620 sacks) despite the fact that it was a period of national exhaustion. The peace with France, although only nominal, doubtless removed to some extent the menace of piracy.

Towards the close of Edward III.'s reign we see a steady decline, and during Richard II.'s reign social disorganisation and renewed outbreaks of the war with France led to even smaller totals than those noted previously.

The correlation between annual totals of wool exported and the country's political relations with the continent during Richard II.'s reign is sufficiently striking to warrant our closer inspection.

In 1377 piracy was particularly rife in the Channel and the North Sea, Hastings and Rye being sacked by the French during that year. It is not surprising therefore to find that the wool exports from Sussex for that year were the lowest since 1363-4. In 1378 French pirates were still numerous, and to make conditions still worse, civil disturbances broke out in Flanders in 1379. During the following year piracy was again rife, and in 1382 the troubles in Flanders culminated towards the end of the year in the French overrunning the country. Next year we find English troops at war with the French in Flanders.

From 1377 to 1383 Figure 1 shows a steady decline in wool exports, but this was followed by a conspicuous, though temporary, rise. It is probably to be accounted for by a short truce between England and France which lasted from May, 1384, to May, 1385. Immediately the truce had expired hostilities broke

out afresh and continued until August, 1389. We thus find the rise noted between Mich. 1383 and Mich. 1384, followed by a short period of severe depression. In August, 1389, a three years' truce was signed with France, and, with its renewal in 1394, England was able to enjoy a few years of peace which are reflected in the increased exports during the latter years of Richard II.'s reign. The drop in 1390-1 is only apparent as it merely shows the amount exported for the two months Michaelmas—30th November, 1390.

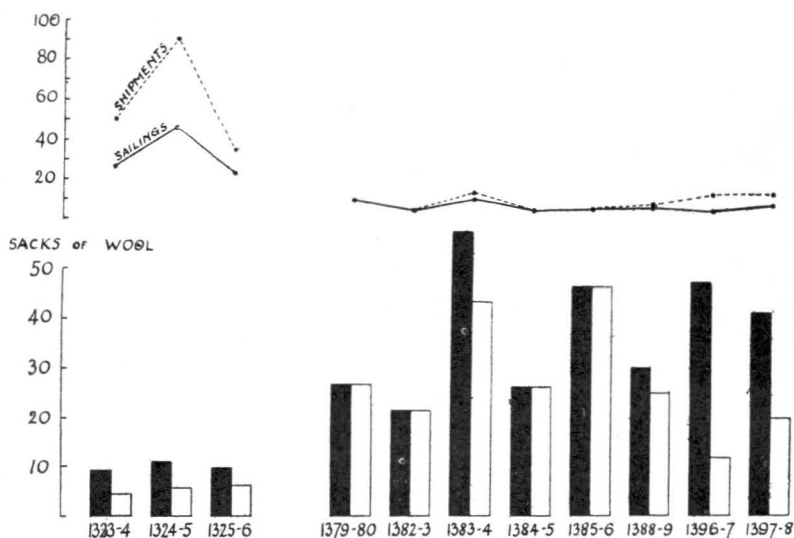


FIG. 2.—SUSSEX WOOL EXPORTS. (Black columns represent average amount carried in each vessel; white columns show average amount shipped by each merchant.)

It should be mentioned that piracy, when prevalent, appears to have had a much greater effect upon shipping during Richard's reign than during that of his predecessor, mainly, no doubt, because the command of the sea, which Edward III. had held between 1340 and 1360, was in the hands of the French during his grandson's reign.

Now let us examine the wool trade from another point of view. In Figure 2 the writer has made an

attempt to bring out the essential contrasts between the wool trade during the two periods of the century for which detailed information is available. Taking first of all the black and white columns, we notice that the amount of wool shipped in each vessel is considerably greater at the end of the century than during Edward II.'s reign.⁷ This may be due to a larger type of vessel employed. Then again, the quantity shipped by each merchant during the later period not only increases in actual amount, but in 4 out of the 8 years the equality in height of the two columns indicates that only one merchant exported in each vessel.

The upper half of the diagram supplements the lower half by showing that during the early period the small amount carried in each vessel necessitated a large number of voyages, and also that the number of shipments was correspondingly large. This means either that there were many more merchants engaged in the trade during each year of the early period than towards the end of the century or that each merchant was responsible for a large number of shipments. Table II., which gives the numbers of *different* merchants engaged in each year, shows that the former was the case.

TABLE II.

Year.	Merchants.	TOTAL EXPORTS.	
		Wool.	Wool fells.
28 Oct. 1323–Mich. 1324 ..	46	237sk. 12cl.	8290
Mich. 1324–Mich. 1325 ..	57	517sk. 47cl.	6986
Mich. 1325–29 May, 1326 ..	30	226sk. 30cl.	6475
Mich. 1379–22 July, 1380 ..	8	211sk. 5cl.	3080
Mich. 1382–Mich. 1383 ..	3	64sk. 37cl.	860
Mich. 1383–Mich. 1384 ..	8	511sk. 23cl.	1680
Mich. 1384–Mich. 1385 ..	3	78sk. 2cl.	480
Mich. 1385–Mich. 1386 ..	4	183sk. 3cl.	—
Mich. 1388–Mich. 1389 ..	3	149sk. 0cl.	—
Mich. 1396–Mich. 1397 ..	5	140sk. 3½cl.	—
Mich. 1397–Mich. 1398 ..	4	244sk. 10cl.	—

⁷ The largest shipload for the early period was 43½ sacks, whereas in 1384 one boat carried 104 sacks, 19 cloves. Reckoning a sack of wool to weigh 384 lbs. this gives approximate weights of 8 tons and 18 tons respectively.

Sussex thus illustrates the general tendency for the wool trade to become organised in the hands of a small group of merchants during the latter part of the century.

If we turn now to Figure 3 we shall be able to examine yet another aspect of the wool trade. It will readily be seen that the vessels engaged during Richard II.'s reign were for the most part drawn from Sussex ports, but that alien vessels from the Low Countries were conspicuous. Unfortunately we cannot compare these conditions with those characterising the years 1323-6, owing to the different nature of the accounts for the earlier period.

It is interesting to see Smallhythe contributing three ships, if, as I take it, Smallhythe on the Rother is the one referred to in the returns.

Figure 3 also emphasises the relative unimportance of alien merchants in the wool trade, but the comparative importance of alien vessels. This means that English merchants were making considerable use of foreign ships during the period.

The rectangles show that the River Ouse was an important thoroughfare, for much of the wool was customed at Lewes. It must be remembered, however, that there was much confusion over the question of the wool staple.

This had been fixed in 1343 at Bruges, but in 1353 a number of English ports were selected as staples, Chichester being the Sussex representative. This led to a good deal of dissatisfaction among wool growers in the more easterly parts of the South Downs, with the result that in 1364-5 it was enacted that in order to obviate unnecessary expenses of carriage, wool growers could, if they desired, assemble their produce at Lewes. It was arranged that the Chichester Customers should attend at Lewes for the purpose of weighing this wool. Apparently this privilege was soon lost, for in 1402 the burgesses of Lewes petitioned for its renewal.⁸

⁸ *V.C.H. Sussex*, Vol. II., p. 188.

The wool returns throw a little light on this problem and the following table will give some idea of the

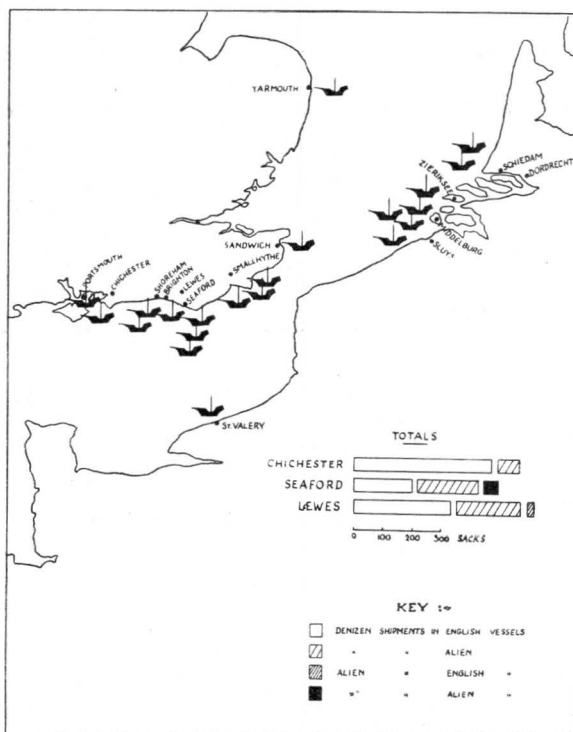


FIG. 3.—SUSSEX WOOL EXPORTS DURING RICHARD II.'s reign (for years given in second part of Fig. 2).

extent to which wool was shipped from Lewes in each year.

TABLE III. WOOL EXPORTS FROM LEWES.

Year.	Wool.	Wool fells.	Ships from
Mich. 1379–22 July, 1380	—	—	—
Mich. 1382–Mich. 1383 ..	—	—	—
Mich. 1383–Mich. 1384 ..	368sk. 51½cl.	960	Dordrecht, Smallhythe, Middelburg.
Mich. 1384–Mich. 1385 ..	30sk. 21cl.	—	—
Mich. 1385–Mich. 1386 ..	—	—	—
Mich. 1388–Mich. 1389 ..	39sk. 0cl.	—	Seaford.
Mich. 1396–Mich. 1397 ..	150sk. 3½cl.	—	St. Valéry, Middelburg, Zeeland.
Mich. 1397–Mich. 1398 ..	—	—	—

For the year 1396-7 the exports from Lewes represent the total exports from the county, so the slackening off which the petition of 1402 implies must have taken place after 1397.

With the growing of wool we naturally associate the manufacture of cloth, and this brings us to one of the most fundamental economic changes of the fourteenth century. While not ceasing to be an exporter of raw wool, England changed from being an importer of woollen cloth to being an exporter of that commodity, and this is revealed in the Sussex accounts to a marked degree.

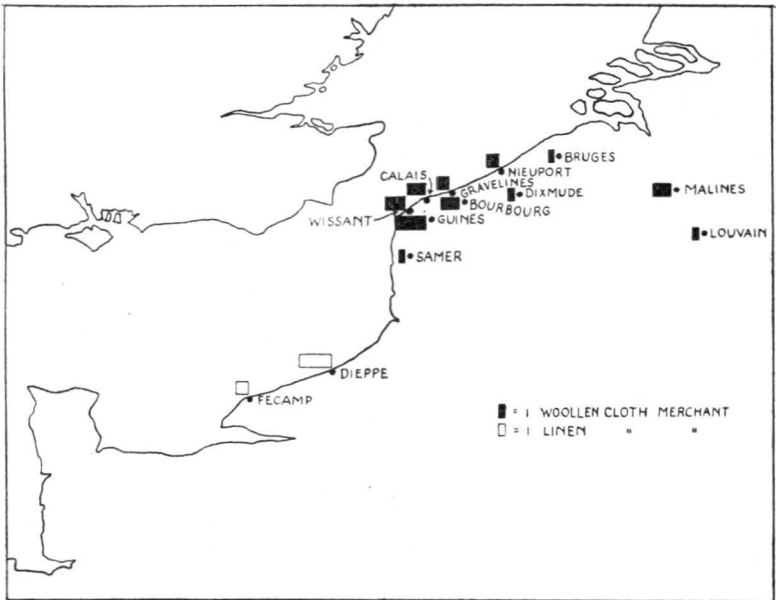


FIG. 4.—ALIEN MERCHANTS IMPORTING CLOTH INTO SUSSEX, 1323-9.

Figure 4 gives an impression of the character of the cloth trade during Edward II.'s reign, the importers of woollen cloth coming entirely from Flanders and what is now Northern France, whilst the linen importers came across from Normandy. Towards the end of the century, however, we notice that although linen is still essentially an article of import, woollen cloth is no longer imported.

TABLE IV. SHIPMENTS OF CLOTH.

Period.	CLOTH IMPORTED.		CLOTH EXPORTED.	
	Woollen.	Linen.	Woollen.	Linen.
1323-9	42	3	4	—
1395-9	—	9	9	2

It is interesting to notice that of the ships concerned in the importation of linen cloth during the period 1395-9 three came from Guernsey and one from Schiedam in Holland. Sussex appears thus to have been drawing her supplies from a wider area than in the early part of the century.

Wood deserves to rank next in importance, but as it has been dealt with previously in some detail we need only refer here to a few points of special interest.

Figure 5 should be compared with the map in a previous article showing the ports whence came merchants engaged in the wood trade during the year 1324-5.⁹ It will be agreed, I think, that although the ports in each case are situated along approximately the same stretch of coastline there is a tendency in the later period (1396-7) for ports further to the north-east to be included. This interest in Sussex displayed by Dutch merchants is not by any means confined to the wood trade.

In spite of any minor changes that we may detect, the exportation of wood remained a definitely seasonal occupation throughout the century, as Figure 6 clearly shows. It is true that the two curves do not coincide, and that the double maximum for the earlier period, appears as a single maximum in the last decade of the century, but all that need concern us particularly is the concentration of shipments during the summer months. It may be argued that in those days of small sailing vessels most of the trading, whatever the commodity, was carried out during the summer, when conditions were likely to be most favourable, but although this contention is to some extent valid for

⁹ *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXX., p. 112.



FIG. 5.—SHIPS EXPORTING WOOD FROM SUSSEX, 1396-7.

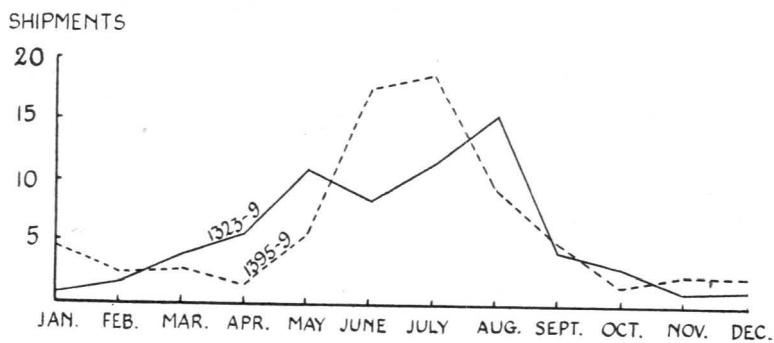


FIG. 6.—AVERAGE MONTHLY SHIPMENTS OF WOOD FROM SUSSEX.

the early period, we infer from the considerable amount of winter traffic that mariners in the later years of the century were less deterred by adverse climatic conditions.

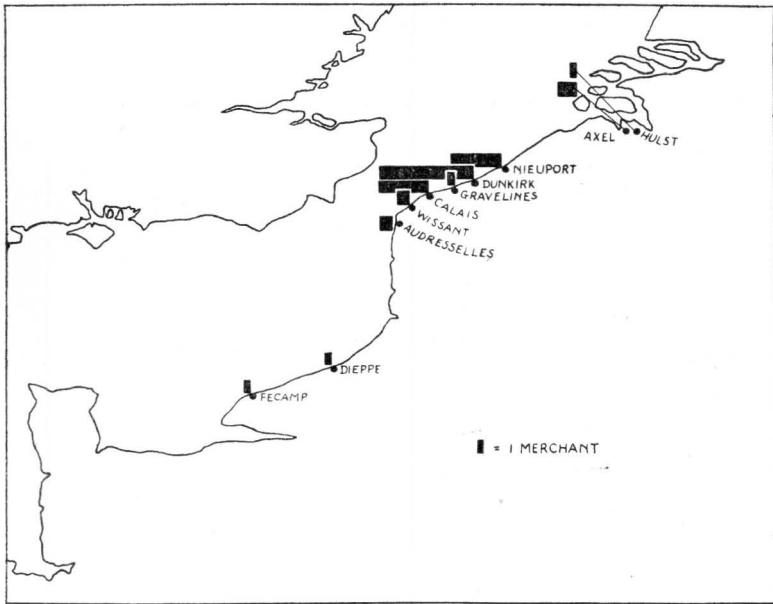


FIG. 7.—ALIEN MERCHANTS EXPORTING SALT FROM SUSSEX, 1323-9.

Such changes as took place in the salt trade illustrate the important physiographical changes that the Sussex coast underwent during the century. During the early decades of the century salt pans were numerous along the Sussex coast, and considerable quantities of salt were exported to the continent. We do not know to what extent English merchants were concerned in the exportation, but we do know (Figure 7) that Flemish merchants were frequent callers at East Sussex ports, and it would seem that the Sussex produce found its way into the manufacturing region of Flanders.

But as the years went by the salt pans grew fewer and fewer owing to the ravages of tempests, and the

productive capacity of the coastal region dropped very considerably. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that the county became an importer of salt, largely from the Biscayan coast of France, where even to-day large quantities of the commodity are being won annually from the sea by the simple process of evaporation.

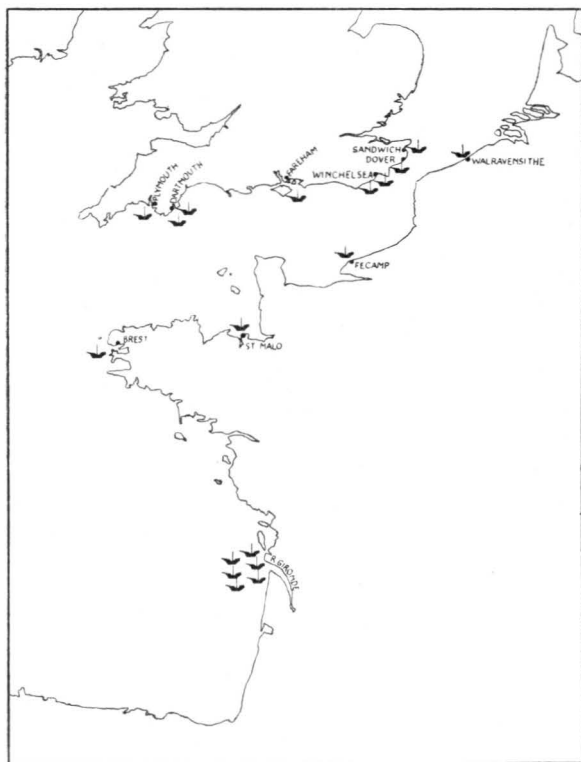


FIG. 8.—SHIPS IMPORTING SALT INTO SUSSEX, 1395-9.

In Figure 8 most of the ships are shown as coming from the River Gironde, but actually the most famous region of production was La Baie de Bourgneuf, a little further north, which gave its name to "bay salt."

The trade, as Figure 8 suggests, was not by any means a monopoly of foreign vessels, and indeed a

large fleet used to sail from England at the end of each summer to collect the season's produce. In so doing it was liable to piratical attacks by Spanish vessels and, for example, on August 10th, 1375, 39 English ships were taken or destroyed while in the process of loading.¹⁰

One cannot tell from the accounts to what extent, if at all, this annual fleet was responsible for the Sussex imports of salt, but at all events alien merchants as well as alien vessels played an important part, as can be seen from the following table:—

TABLE V. ANNUAL SHIPMENTS OF SALT.

Year.	DENIZEN SHIPMENTS.		ALIEN SHIPMENTS.	
	English boats.	Alien boats.	English boats.	Alien boats.
1395-6.. ..	6	1	1	1
1396-7.. ..	1	—	—	8
1397-8.. ..	3	—	—	4
1398-9.. ..	—	—	—	4

Table V. shows only those shipments for which the details are given in full in the returns, so the totals will not necessarily be the same as those given for salt in Tables XI. to XIV. Nevertheless the figures point to conditions somewhat different from those noted in the case of the wool trade (Figure 3). The salt importer relied to a much greater extent than did the shipper of wool upon vessels belonging to his own country.

Both the seasonal nature of the salt trade and also the marked change of Sussex from an exporting to an importing region are shown in Table VI.

Some idea of the cost of transport of salt can be gathered from the fact that a cargo of salt belonging to Gamelin atte Watere was brought from "la Bay" to Winchelsea in 1350 at 1s. 3d. per quarter. The vessel employed was "la Nicholas" of Romney.¹¹

¹⁰ *Blacke Booke of Admiralty*, Vol. I., p. 139 (note).

¹¹ *Cal. of Close Rolls*, 24 Edward III.

TABLE VI. MONTHLY SHIPMENTS OF SALT.

Month.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1323-9.	1395-9.	1323-9.	1395-9.
Jan.	—	—	1	—
Feb.	—	—	—	—
March	—	2	1	—
April	—	3	5	1
May	—	2	3	—
June	—	5	4	—
July	—	8	15	—
Aug.	—	7	17	2
Sept.	—	—	8	—
Oct.	—	—	2	—
Nov.	—	—	1	—
Dec.	—	4	1	—

Now let us turn to the trade in beverages. Ale (“cervisium”) was the commonest drink of medieval England, although cider appears to have been very popular in Sussex, especially in the western parts of the county. The production of cider was evidently more than enough to satisfy local demands for we find it figuring occasionally among the exports and priced at 6s. 8d.¹² per tun, which was about four times the price of beer.

I have not discovered it among the imports throughout the fourteenth century, although it has been noted among the East Sussex imports during Henry III.’s reign.¹³

If sufficient cider was produced to meet local requirements, the same was hardly true of ale, although the problem of ale is a little complicated by new factors which were not operating during the first half of the century. These new factors concern the introduction into England of beer flavoured with hops which came, as Figure 9 suggests, from Holland. There is a good deal of contemporary evidence,¹⁴ much of it rather amusing, to illustrate the opposition with which the

¹² This would be the wholesale price.

¹³ Salzman, *English Industries of the Middle Ages*, p. 300.

¹⁴ Salzman, *op. cit.*, chapter XII, *passim*.

new beverage was met, but nevertheless it appears soon to have become popular in Sussex.

The earliest definitely recorded imports of beer into Sussex that I have been able to find in the accounts¹⁵ are the following:—

TABLE VII.

Date.	Ship.	Master.	Beer.	Value.
April 27, 1393 ..	Marie of Calais	Michael Scot	4 barrels	8s. 0d.
July 22, 1393 ..	Pullerose	William Gyys	4 barrels	6s. 8d.
July 28, 1393 ..	Skenkewyn	Hugo Neveson	12 barrels	20s. 0d.

The Sussex accounts prior to 1392 do not distinguish between imports and exports, so that although beer



FIG. 9.—SHIPS IMPORTING WINE AND BEER INTO SUSSEX, 1395-9.

¹⁵ Customs Accounts, 33/25.

is occasionally mentioned, we cannot definitely assume that it was imported. Beer is not mentioned in the accounts for Mich. 1379–22 July, 1380,¹⁶ and Mich. 1382–Mich. 1383,¹⁷ but when it first appears (in the accounts for 21 May, 1383–Mich. 1384¹⁸) it is being carried in vessels belonging to Brighton and Kingston. This makes one suspect that it was exported, for, without exception, the other quantities imported during the latter part of the century were carried in vessels belonging to aliens. Even though we cannot be certain that the introduction of beer into Sussex dates back to 1383–4, the evidence for 1393 predates by seven years the earliest hitherto given.¹⁹

During the fourteenth century wine played a more important part in commerce than did either beer or cider. The total quantity imported during the four years 1395–9 was over 245,000 gallons,²⁰ which bespeaks a well-developed taste. Figure 9 gives an idea of the regions whence came the ships engaged in the trade and the importance of Guernsey is very marked, although English vessels played their part. Guernsey merchants counted as denizens, for the Channel Islands belonged to England at this period, but the employment of Guernsey boats does not necessarily imply that the wine came from the Island. The majority of it came from south-western France. Rhenish wine which found its way into the East Coast ports does not appear to have been imported into Sussex.

Rogers²¹ thought that most of the wine was imported in autumn and winter, and from some of the Butlerage Accounts this seems to have been the case, but from Table VIII. below it seems that the spring was the most popular season for shipment during the period for which we have the fullest details.

¹⁶ Customs Accounts 33/7.

¹⁷ Customs Accounts 33/12.

¹⁸ Customs Accounts 33/13.

¹⁹ Salzman, *op. cit.*, p. 295.

²⁰ A tun being reckoned at 252 gallons and a pipe at 126 gallons.

²¹ Rogers, *History of Agriculture and Prices in England*, Vol. I., p. 619.

TABLE VIII.

Month.	Total shipments, 1395-9.
January	3
February	0
March	5
April	15
May	7
June	5
July	6
August	0
September	0
October	4
November	2
December	6

The main feature of the Sussex wine trade seems to be that it attracted shipping from a wider area than did any other commodity with the possible exception of salt. In the *Butlerage Accounts* for the earlier part of the century²² many of the vessels came from Portugal and Spain as well as from England and Normandy, but the activities of the Guernsey merchants were confined to the last decade of the century.

Table IX. by giving the numbers of merchants engaged, illustrates the general character of the trade from another point of view. The outstanding position of English merchants is clear.

TABLE IX. WINE IMPORTERS, 1395-9.

DENIZEN MERCHANTS.			ALIEN MERCHANTS.		
English boats.	Guernsey boats.	Alien boats.	English boats.	Guernsey boats.	Alien boats.
46	14	4	—	8	1

The corn trade was not on a very large scale. We have already noted that earlier in the century Sussex was exporting corn to Gascony,²³ where the development of vineyards was seriously restricting the amount

²² E.g. *Exchequer, Q.R. Accounts*, bundle 78, No. 8.

²³ *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXX., p. 116.

of land available for corn growing.²⁴ During the years 1395-9 wheat is seen to be the chief type of grain in movement, and it is significant that it was mostly imported, although the fact that quantities were exported as well precludes any inference that there was a shortage within the county.

TABLE X. SHIPMENTS OF CORN, 1395-9.

Year.	IMPORTED.			EXPORTED.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
1395-6	8	—	1	3	1	14
1396-7	1	1	—	1	—	—
1397-8	3	2	—	4	2	—
1398-9	2	—	—	—	—	—

Table X. gives the yearly totals of shipments for the period 1395-9, and the values can be ascertained from the details in Tables XI. to XIV. Oats were exported on a large scale in 1395-6, and there is reason to believe that they were grown in considerable quantities in the Weald, wheat growing being confined mostly, perhaps, to the region of the Downs. This, at all events, seems the conclusion to be drawn from the Sheriff's Accounts.

Nevertheless, I suspect that practically all the oats grown in the Weald were consumed locally, and that the 14 shipments listed for 1395-6 appear in the Sussex returns because the accounts for that year cover the coast as far as Dover. This will include Romney. From another source²⁵ we know that very large quantities of oats were grown on Romney Marsh, and it is from the Marsh rather than from the Weald that the oats were most probably exported in that particular year.

²⁴ Unwin, *op. cit.*, p. 258.

²⁵ Exchequer, Q.R. Accounts, bundle 556, No. 3.

TABLE XI. SUSSEX TRADE, MICH. 1395-MICH. 1396.

DENIZENS.					
IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.	No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.
	<i>Foodstuffs.</i>			<i>Foodstuffs.</i>	
28 ²⁷	wine { 315 tuns 33 pipes	—	10	herrings	£44 15 0
8	salt	£77 1 11	8	oats { 438 qtrs. 12 seams	£30 16 6 £3 0 0
4	wheat	£54 3 0	3	wheat	£49 14 8
1 ²⁶	oats (3½ seams)	17 6.	2	cider (21 tuns)	£7 0 0
1	onions	2 6	2	butter (8 barrels)	£2 14 0
	<i>Other Goods.</i>		2	cheese (2¾ weys)	18 4
3	barrels, empty (24)	£1 2 0	1	barley (22 qtrs.)	£2 2 0
1	plaster	£1 0 0	1 ²⁸	lampreys (56)	14 0
1	cloth, linen (2 pieces)	15 0	1	beer (4 barrels)	8 4
1	oil (8 barrels)	12 0	1	beans (3 qtrs.)	8 0
1	grease (8 galls.)	3 4	1	oat flour (1 qtr.)	4 0
1 ²⁶	charcoal (6½ qtrs.)	2 9		<i>Forest Products.</i>	
			10	billets (106,000)	£6 3 0
			4	boards (4600 ft.)	£4 16 10
			2	timber	£8 10 4
			2	oak bark { 50 seams 8 qtrs.	£2 1 8 6 8
			2	spars (70)	£1 2 6
			1	joists (100) } beams (6) }	£6 0 0
			1 ²⁹	clapboards (52)	£1 6 8
			1	bark (8 qtrs.)	4 0
				<i>Other Goods.</i>	
			3	shoes (35 doz. pairs)	5 5 0
			2	cloths { 4 blanket 5 woollen	£4 0 0 £1 2 0
			1	skins, calf (48)	19 4
			1	tiles (2000)	6 8
			1	bowls	1 0
				Total	£195 0 6
				Total	£136 0 0

²⁶ I suspect that these were incorrectly entered as imports in the accounts.

²⁷ Eleven of these were in "Lethenard" of Winchelsea on 20th April. This vessel also imported salt.

²⁸ The high price of lampreys will be noted.

²⁹ Split oak used for making barrel staves.

ALIENS.

IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
No. of ships.	Goods.	Value.	No. of ships.	Goods.	Value.
	<i>Foodstuffs.</i>			<i>Foodstuffs.</i>	
4	fish	£1 19 0	5	oats { 316 qtrs.	£30 5 6
3	wheat (43 qtrs. 7 bushels)	£5 15 0	2	{ 12 seams	£3 0 0
3	peas (8 barrels 3 lasts)	19 6	2	butter (6 barrels)	£2 17 4
3	onions & garlic	£2 5 0	2	beer (6 barrels)	£1 0 0
2	beer (14 barrels)	£4 5 10	1	lampreys (24 baskets)	£6 3 4
	(beer (144 barrels)	£1 18 0	1	fish (2 barrels)	£1 10 0
	mead (5 barrels)		1	salt (20 bushels)	6 8
1	herrings (28 barrels wax (100 lbs.) shotboards (1600)	£39 13 4	68	<i>Forest Products.</i> billets (685,000)	£101 11 9½
	figs (95 measures)	£13 15 0	28	oak bark— 206 qtrs.	£7 15 10
1	lampreys (24 baskets)	£6 3 4		190 seams	£7 3 2
1	salt (110 qtrs.)	£4 0 0	5	spars (119)	19 1
	{ wheat (9 large baskets)		2	timber	£1 18 4
1	{ raisins (2 small baskets)	£2 5 0	1	laths (1000)	5 0
1	vinegar (2 barrels)	7 6		<i>Other Goods.</i>	
1	nuts (18,000)	3 0	1	anchor	£1 0 0
4	<i>Other Goods.</i> grease (9 barrels)	£5 3 4	1	grease (2 barrels)	£1 10 0
4	barrels, empty	£1 4 6	1	cloth, linen (9 yds.)	2 3
3	masts (12)	18 0			
2	madder (7 bales)	£7 1 3			
2	cloth, linen	16 0			
2	ewers	2 8			
1	iron	£6 0 0			
1 ³⁰	Caen stone (30 tuns)	£1 10 0			
1	wainscot (200 lengths)	£1 10 0			
1	oil (2 barrels)	£1 0 0			
1	pitch (18 barrels)	13 6			
1	boards (50)	10 0			
1	quernstones (½ last)	6 0			
1	soap, black (28 lbs.)	2 4			
1	table boards	2 0			
	Total	£110 9 1		Total	£167 8 3½

³⁰ Imported in a Dieppe ship.

TABLE XII. SUSSEX TRADE, MICH. 1396-MICH. 1397.

DENIZENS.					
IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.	No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.
	<i>Foodstuffs.</i>			<i>Foodstuffs.</i>	
9 ³¹	wine { 113 tuns	—	1	herrings, red	
	{ 60 pipes	—		(1 last)	£4 14 4
3	salt { 284 qtrs.	£8 19 4	1	herrings, white	
	{ 44 loads	£13 6 8		(1 last)	£4 3 4
2	salt fish (900)	£3 13 4		<i>Forest Products.</i>	
1	wheat (28 seams)	£4 13 4	1	billets (26,000)	£4 2 4
1	barley (36 seams)	£4 13 4	1	laths (1000)	3 4
1	mackerel (6000)	£2 0 0		<i>Other Goods.</i>	
1	fish (1½ lasts)	£1 15 0	2	cloth—	
1	spices	£1 0 0		woollen	
1	beer (6 barrels)	13 4		(12 yds.)	—
1	nuts (10,000)	3 4		blanket	
	<i>Other Goods.</i>			(24 yds.)	—
2	beaver (4 rolls)	£3 0 0	1	small goods	
1	cloth, linen			(unspecified)	£6 0 0
	(905 yds.)	£4 6 8			
1	iron, pieces of				
	(3000)	£3 17 6			
1	grease (4 barrels)	£2 13 4			
1	barrels, empty	£1 8 0			
1	chests (7)	£1 1 0			
1	canvas	18 0			
1	cork ³²	12 6			
1	“violis” (24)	6 0			
1	“chistonys” (60)	5 0			
1	bakestones (2500)	4 9			
1	lanterns (7)	2 4			
1	vinegar	1 8			
1	girdles (15)	—			
	Total	£59 14 5		Total	£19 3 4

³¹ Including 3 tuns “emp’ de quod’ femynis super mare.”

³² A purple dyestuff obtained from lichen.

ALIENS.

IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.	No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.
	<i>Foodstuffs.</i>			<i>Foodstuffs.</i>	
9	salt	£20 17 0	3	fish	£6 4 4
4	onions & garlic	£5 5 4	2	beer (7 barrels)	13 4
2	wine (49 tuns)	—	1	wheat (35 tuns)	£13 2 6
1	beer (8 barrels)	13 4	1	salt (30 qtrs.)	£2 10 0
1	peas (2 barrels)	3 4	1	butter (2 barrels)	£1 6 9
	<i>Other Goods.</i>		1	garlic (6 bunches)	2
	onions (100 barrels)		39	billets (413,500)	£65 3 1
	garlic (12 bunches)		10	oak bark (140 seams)	£5 8 5
	butter (3 barrels)		1	joists (14)	6 8
	pavingstones (7000)	£8 0 0	1	spars (20)	5 0
	quernstones (16 pairs)		1	wainscot (15 lengths)	1 8
	stools (11 cloth, linen (100 yds.))		1	timber (6 pieces)	1 6
1	cloth, linen (chests 7)	£3 0 0		<i>Other Goods.</i>	
1	boards (102)	£2 1 8		woollen (140 ells)	13 4
	stools (4 doz.)			blanket (12 yds.)	13 4
	masts, small (19)			onions & garlic herrings, white (14 barrels)	
1	grindstones (12 pairs)	£1 19 4		peas, tar & oil (14 barrels)	
1	small goods (unspecified)	£1 13 4		wainscot (300 lengths)	£20 15 0
1	reels (3 barrels)	£1 6 8	1 ³³	glass jars pavingstones (26,000)	
1	mast (1)	1 0		madder (10 barrels)	
	basting ropes (12)			quernstones (2 lasts)	
			1	bakestones (7000)	11 8
	Total	£46 1 0		Total	£118 17 9

³³ The nature of these commodities suggests rather that they were imported. They were carried in a vessel from Schiedam.

TABLE XIII. SUSSEX TRADE, MICH. 1397—MICH. 1398.

DENIZENS.					
IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.	No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.
	<i>Foodstuffs.</i>			<i>Foodstuffs.</i>	
9	wine { 239 tuns 1 pipe	—	1	barley (40 qtrs.)	£4 10 0
3	salt	£22 15 0	1	<i>Forest Products.</i>	
2	barley (35 tuns)	£15 2 0		billets (15,000)	£2 5 0
2	garlic (3300 ropes)	£7 13 4		<i>Other Goods.</i>	
1	onions & garlic	£4 8 0	3	cloth, woollen	
1	fish, salt	£1 10 0		(162 yds.)	£13 18 4
	<i>Other Goods.</i>		2	barrels, empty	
1 ³⁴	madder (46 bales)	£25 16 8		(11)	18 4
1	cloth, linen	£9 15 0	1	masts (16)	£2 13 4
	canvas thread		1	beaver (3 rolls)	£2 6 0
1	(800 lbs.)	£5 0 0	1	grease (2 barrels)	£1 6 0
	wheat (6 tuns)		1	chests (3)	13 0
	(chests 3)		1	pattens (30 pairs)	6 10
1	wainscot (300 lengths)	£3 3 4	1	compasses (24)	6 6
	garlic (11 barrels)		1	"skydefatis" (22)	6 6
1	hemp (600 lbs.)	£1 3 0	1	lamps (12)	6 0
1	earthenware	11 0	1	cups, wooden (80)	2 4
1	napery	10 0	1	peas (6 barrels)	2 0
			1	mirrors (12)	10
	Total	£96 17 4		Total	£30 1 0

³⁴ Imported by wool merchants.

ALIENS.

IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.	No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.
	<i>Foodstuffs.</i>			<i>Foodstuffs.</i>	
6	wine { 84 tuns 1 pipe	—	3	wheat (77 qtrs.)	£13 4 9
4	salt	£11 3 4	2	grayling, salted	£1 8 0
4	onions & garlic	£10 13 4	2	garlic (35 b'ches)	4 10
2	beer (15 barrels)	£1 17 10	1	{ wheat (16 16 qtrs.) barley (6 qtrs.) }	£3 15 0
1	{ wheat (60 qtrs.) nuts (40,000) }	£8 5 0	1	carcasses— 4 oxen 4 calves }	£3 6 8
1	wheat	£3 0 0	1	beer (7 barrels)	11 8
1	nuts (4 pipes)	£1 1 8	1	mackerel, salted (1 barrel)	3 0
	<i>Other Goods.</i>		1	halibut, salted (3)	1 8
4 ³⁵	Caen stone (116 tuns)	£5 15 0	92	<i>Forest Products.</i> billets (1,034,800)	£158 12 9½
1	iron, pieces of (1500)	£2 5 0	32	oak bark— 409 seams 137 qtrs. }	£19 8 11½
1	{ dogs chests ropes barrels, empty }	£2 0 4	10	spars (132)	£1 19 1
1	cloth, linen	£2 0 0	1	stakes (1000)	2 8
1	{ towels bedding }	£1 0 0		<i>Other Goods.</i>	
1	grease (1 barrel)	10 0	2	barrels, empty	£1 11 0
1	saws, iron (4)	8 0	1	soap (1 barrel)	10 0
1	cork	6 8	1	grease (1 barrel)	8 0
1	cards (8 pairs)	4 6	1	cork	6 8
1	barrels, empty (8)	2 4			
	Total	£50 13 0		Total	£206 11 3

³⁵ Carried in vessels from Dieppe, Touques and Trésport.

TABLE XIV. SUSSEX TRADE, MICH. 1398-MICH. 1399.

DENIZENS.					
IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.	No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.
	<i>Foodstuffs.</i>			<i>Foodstuffs.</i>	
13	wine { 106 tuns 38 pipes	—	1	salt (30 loads)	£11 0 0
1	wheat	£1 4 6	1	beer (9 barrels)	£1 0 0
1	salt	10 0	4	<i>Forest Products.</i>	
1	<i>Other Goods.</i>		1	billets (40,000)	£6 12 2
1	iron, pieces of (10,000)	£12 0 0	1	oak bark (19 seams)	15 0
1	madder (22 bales)	£9 0 0	1	cock boards (150)	15 0
1	{ cloth, linen (4 pieces)	£6 0 0			
1	{ mackerel (20,000)				
1	canvas (60 yds.)	£1 0 0			
	Total	£29 14 6		Total	£20 2 2

ALIENS.

ALIENS.					
IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.	No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.
	<i>Foodstuffs.</i>			<i>Foodstuffs.</i>	
4	beer (79 barrels)	£7 10 0	1	beer (3 barrels)	8 6
2	salt { 200 qtrs. 15 loads	£3 0 0	66	<i>Forest Products.</i>	
2	herrings (6 barrels)	£2 0 0	15	billets (735,500)	£117 16 11
1	mackerel, salt (2000)	£1 5 4	15	oak bark (136 seams)	£4 16 4
1	wheat	13 4	6	spars (119)	£1 5 9
1	<i>Other Goods.</i>		2	timber (19 pieces)	8 4
1	canvas, iron and salt	£6 6 0	1	{ oak bark (14 seams)	£1 10 0
1	plaster	£1 10 0	1	{ salt (4 bushels)	
1	teazles (24 bdles)	13 4	2	<i>Other Goods.</i>	
1	wainscot	6 8	2	barrels, empty (23)	6 3
1	()	1 8	1	skins, rabbit	10 0
	Total	£26 6 4		Total	£127 2 1

Most of the remaining foodstuffs listed in the tables may be classified as fish, vegetables or dairy produce, but since the trade in these commodities does not exhibit any features differing markedly from those of the early part of the century there seems no reason to examine them in detail.

The remaining articles in the lists are either manufactured goods or raw materials. It would be interesting to know whether the anchor exported in 1395-6 was made of Sussex iron or whether, as seems more likely from the occurrence of iron among the imports, it was made from foreign material.

Mr. P. M. Johnston informs me that the shipments of Caen stone may have been intended for the Collegiate Church or Maison Dieu at Arundel, the cloisters in Chichester Cathedral or Amberley Castle, where work was being carried out at this period. Unfortunately we cannot tell into which port the stone was brought.

The occurrence of madder and teazles among the imports confirms what has been said previously regarding the development of cloth manufacture in Sussex.

Tables XV. to XX. have been drawn up to illustrate the activities of both denizen and alien merchants. The details have been extracted from returns for the years 1392-3 and 1395-9, and relate to a denizen wood exporter (Table XV.), a denizen who exported mainly shoes (Table XVI.), a denizen interested chiefly in agricultural and dairy produce (Table XVII.), an alien wood merchant (Table XVIII.), an alien who was mainly an exporter of foodstuffs (Table XIX.), and an alien who imported manufactured goods for the most part (Table XX.).

TABLE XV. WILLIAM HOGG (DENIZEN).

Date.	Ship.	Master.	Impt. or Expt.	Goods.	Value.
5 Oct. 1392	George of Calais	W. Hogg	expt.	billets (38,000)	£4 15 0
9 Aug. 1393	Cristofore of Calais	"	"	" (23,000)	£3 9 0
3 Sept. 1393	George of Calais	"	"	" (30,000)	£4 10 0
15 June 1396	Gabrielle of Calais	"	"	" (12,000) boards (400 feet) spars (20)	£1 15 0 10 10 2 6

TABLE XVI. WILLIAM ELMET (DENIZEN).

Date.	Ship.	Master.	Impt. or Expt.	Goods.	Value.
21 Oct. 1392	Seyntmarie- bot of Romney	W. Gyis	expt.	shoes (12 doz. pairs)	£1 10 0
27 Nov. 1392	"	"	"	" (6 doz. pairs) oat flour (4 bushels)	18 4 1 2
17 Mar. 1393	Pullerose	"	"	shoes (20 doz. pairs) "seretecam" (100 prs.)	£3 0 0 6 8
22 May 1393	Skenkwyn	W. Jonissone	"	shoes (7 doz. pairs) "seretecam" (100 prs.) cheeses (8)	£1 1 0 6 8 1 2
16 June 1393	Katerine	P. Wrecche	"	shoes (7 doz. pairs) cheeses (20)	£1 1 0 2 0
26 Aug. 1393	Maudeleyne	W. Gyis	"	shoes (6 doz. pairs) cheeses (8)	18 0 1 2
8 Jan. 1396	"	J. Watte	"	shoes (8 doz. pairs) herrings, red (4000) " white (1½ barrels) oat flour (1 qtr.)	£1 4 0 16 0 15 0 4 0
13 Mar. 1396	Cristofore	R. Knout	"	shoes (14 doz. pairs)	£2 2 0
14 May 1396	Seynt- mariebot	T. Elys	"	" (13 doz. pairs)	£1 19 0

TABLE XVII. WILLIAM GYIS (DENIZEN).

Date.	Ship.	Master.	Impt. or expt.	Goods.	Value.
21 Oct. 1392	Seynt- mariebot of Romney	W. Gyis	expt.	butter (21½ barrels) oats (20 qtrs.) skins, calf (36) cheese (2 weys) laths (900) oat flour (1 barrel)	£8 12 0 12 8 8 9 6 0 2 3 1 5
27 Nov. 1392	„	„	„	oats (50 qtrs.) butter (4 barrels) oat flour (1 qtr.) laths (800) cheeses (16)	£2 14 2 £1 10 0 3 4 2 0 2 0
3 Feb. 1393	Maribot	„	„	oats (54 qtrs.) cheeses (75) oat flour (1 qtr.)	£3 7 8 £1 0 0 2 0
17 Mar. 1393	Pullerose	„	„	oats (66 qtrs.) billets (3000) oat flour (4 bushels)	£4 2 6 10 0 2 0
1 July 1393	„	„	„	oats (49 qtrs.) billets (6000) butter (2 barrels) cloth, blanket (12yds.) cheeses, small (54) laths (2000) oak bark (7½ qtrs.) “ancerul” (28) oat flour (4 bushels)	£3 5 4 16 0 16 0 10 0 8 4 5 4 3 6 2 4 2 0
22 July 1393	„	„	impt.	beer (4 barrels)	6 8
26 Aug. 1393	Maudeleyne	„	expt.	cheese (5 weys) butter (3 barrels) billets (7000) laths (3000) oak bark (14 qtrs.)	£1 17 6 £1 14 0 £1 1 4 7 6 7 0
8 Jan. 1396	„	John Watte	„	billets (9000) herrings (3 barrels) oats (20 qtrs.) beans (3 qtrs.)	£1 10 0 £1 10 0 £1 6 8 8 0

TABLE XVIII. REGINALD LA MAYNES (ALIEN).

Date.	Ship.	Master.	Impt. or Expt.	Goods.	Value.
24 Aug. 1393	Seyntmarie	R. la Maynes	expt.	billets (9500)	£1 10 1
4 Mar. 1393	Feolyne of Ostend	"	"	billets (10,000) oak bark (50 qtrs.) }	£3 11 3
20 June 1396	"	"	"	timber, pieces of (120) billets (7000) oak bark (16 seams)	£1 6 8 £1 1 0 12 0
17 June 1397	"	"	"	billets (12,000) oak bark (20 seams) spars (20)	£1 18 0 15 0 5 0
3 Aug. 1397	Cristofore of Ostend	"	"	billets (10,000) oak bark (12 seams)	£1 11 8 9 0
11 Mar. 1398	Feolyne of Ostend	"	"	billets (10,000) oak bark (21 seams)	£1 10 0 £1 3 4
5 July 1398	"	"	"	billets (11,000) oak bark (9 seams)	£1 13 0 6 0
5 Mar. 1399	"	"	"	billets (12,000) oak bark (19 seams)	£2 2 0 15 0
19 Aug. 1399	"	"	"	billets (11,000)	£1 14 10

TABLE XIX. JACOB LUSTYK (ALIEN).

Date.	Ship.	Master.	Impt. or Expt.	Goods.	Value.
10 Mar. 1396	Seynt- maribot	W. Boteler	expt.	oats (28 qtrs.) beer (3 barrels)	£2 7 10 10 0
4 Apr. 1396			"	oats (106 qtrs.) beer (3 barrels)	£9 14 4 10 0
17 Apr. 1396	Goodwill of Middelburg	H. Johanson	impt.	madder (6 bales) iron beer (12 barrels) barrels, empty cloth, linen	£6 5 0 £6 0 0 £1 13 4 10 0 7 0
22 Apr. 1396	"	"	expt.	oats (180 qtrs.) butter (1 barrel)	£18 0 0 9 0
30 July 1396	"	"	"	oats (12 seams) butter (5 barrels) anchor (1) billets (4000)	£3 0 0 £2 8 4 £1 0 0 12 0

TABLE XX. HUGO NEVESON (ALIEN).

Date.	Ship.	Master.	Impt. or Expt.	Goods.	Value.
28 July 1393	Skenkwyn	H. Neveson	impt.	beer (12 barrels) chairs (12) stools (12) }	£1 0 0 4 0
11 Nov. 1396	"	"	"	masts, small (19) quernstones (12 pairs) }	£1 19 4
"	"	"	expt.	billets (19,000) butter (2 barrels) }	£4 3 4
26 July 1397	Clement	"	impt.	goods, unspecified	£1 13 4
20 Aug. 1397	"	"	"	chests (7) boards (102) stools (48) }	£2 1 8
3 Mar. 1398	"	"	"	chests (3) wainscot (300 lengths) garlic (11 barrels) }	£3 3 4

These six merchants have been chosen because they appear more frequently than other merchants during the period stated, but unfortunately they do not give a very good idea of the type of cargo exported in exchange for the goods imported. We have seen that the majority of the alien wood merchants came over in ballast, but the following list of return cargoes will amplify Tables XV. to XX.

TABLE XXI. RETURN CARGOES.

Ship's port.	Goods imported.	Goods exported.
Dieppe	Caen stone	linen cloth
Touques	Caen stone	billets
Guernsey	wine	spars
—	masts	billets
Blankenberghe	barrels	billets spars oak bark
Biervliet	ewers	oak bark billets
—	salmon, salted } halibut }	billets } oak bark }
Walravensithe	salt	billets
—	salt	wheat } barley } billets }
Fécamp	onions } garlic }	woollen cloth

Although practically all the accounts treat the whole coast as though it were one port, without distinguishing the various harbours along it, the subsidy account of 1371-2 gives us a glimpse of the trade conditions at Rye for that year. A separate return was made out for each port, but apparently the account for Rye is the only one which has survived for Sussex. It is interesting to summarise the shipments, although no distinction is made between imports and exports.

Of the vessels calling at Rye during the year, five came from Schiedam in Holland, two from Newport, and one from each of the following: London, Dordrecht, Flushing, Newhythe, Coxyde and Sluys. The vessel from Sluys carried a valuable cargo, as shown in Table XXII.a.

TABLE XXII*a*.

Goods.	Value.
woad (186 tuns)	£599 0 0
madder (84 bales)	£201 12 0
alum (176 bales)	£195 0 0
oil, Seville (15 tuns)	£90 0 0
grain (1 bale)	£12 0 0
soap, black (30 barrels)	£11 5 0
steel (1 barrel)	£6 0 0
wainscot (300 lengths)	£4 16 0
paper (6 reams) }	£3 4 0
hats, straw (14) }	
	£1122 17 0

The remaining shipments were as follows:—

TABLE XXII*b*.

No. of shipts.	Goods.	Value.
16	billets (232,000) ³⁶	£41 8 6
1	salt	£80 0 0
1	eels (1 barrel)	16 8
1	garlic (14 bunches)	8 0
1	cloth	6 8
1	nuts	6 8
		£123 6 6

A survey of this kind necessarily deals only with the external relations of Sussex, although it throws a good deal of light indirectly on the internal economy of the Downs and the Weald. A detailed analysis of all the Sheriff's Accounts and similar documents for the fourteenth century, however, would amplify considerably what one has already said concerning maritime trade, and we should then have practically a complete view of economic conditions in Sussex during the period which saw the beginning of the breakdown of the old manorial system. But that would be beyond the intended scope of the present article.

³⁶ One or two minor corrections have been made in the wood totals given in *S.A.C.*, Vol. LXIX., pp. 170-182.